

HAWAIIAN PRODUCE MARKET.	
1st roll, # 10	10
2nd roll, # 10	10
3rd roll, # 10	10
4th roll, # 10	10
5th roll, # 10	10
6th roll, # 10	10
7th roll, # 10	10
8th roll, # 10	10
9th roll, # 10	10
10th roll, # 10	10
11th roll, # 10	10
12th roll, # 10	10
13th roll, # 10	10
14th roll, # 10	10
15th roll, # 10	10
16th roll, # 10	10
17th roll, # 10	10
18th roll, # 10	10
19th roll, # 10	10
20th roll, # 10	10
21st roll, # 10	10
22nd roll, # 10	10
23rd roll, # 10	10
24th roll, # 10	10
25th roll, # 10	10
26th roll, # 10	10
27th roll, # 10	10
28th roll, # 10	10
29th roll, # 10	10
30th roll, # 10	10

UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS.

Many of the Present Officers Said to be Too Old for Active Service.

The formation of a committee composed of officers of the regular army and the militia of the several States to agitate the question of having annual encampments and maneuvers in which the National and State forces shall participate is well received by army men, particularly by the younger officers. The establishment of such a practical school of instruction would be of great value to the National Guard, and equally as valuable to the rank and file of the regular army. In conversation, a young officer who has served many years on the frontier, said:

"I heartily wish the autumn-maneuver project may succeed. What a shaking up it would create among the old officers of both field and line! Why, if the regular army was called upon next week for a five service comparison of their regiments by reason of physical disability. You may notice that occasionally orders are issued from the War Department for regiments to exchange stations, and frequently these orders provide that the exchange shall be made by marching. The actual marching is done by the enlisted men and substitute officers, while the field and staff do their marching in spring wagons and Pullman cars, not because they prefer these vehicles, but because physical disabilities prevent them from accompanying their regiments.

"We have cavalry officers in the active service who have not mounted a horse for years, and many others who are unable to ride for five consecutive hours. The same is true of the artillery and infantry. In the latter corps there are a few one-legged company officers. Think of a one-legged Captain or Lieutenant in a marching regiment! The army is now in the condition it was when the war began in 1861. It was then officered by old men, who were at once shaken out when hostilities began, and the young men had to take their places. Why not retire these old and disabled officers and promote the young men, that they may by exercise of command, be prepared for the emergency that is liable to arise at any time? The seniors have done good service and deserve grateful consideration, but they should not be continued on a footing of mere sentiment when their continuance at the expense of the efficiency of the army.

"Let me show you some figures I have collected bearing upon this question. We have 20 regiments of cavalry. This is hard service and requires active young men. The 1st Cavalry Colonel is fifty-four. Of the other nine, four are over fifty and eight are over fifty-seven. Of the Lieutenant-Colonels eight are over fifty and three are over fifty-five. Of the Majors eight are over fifty-five, and eighteen are over fifty. Of the 129 Captains of cavalry, twenty-four are over fifty, and fifty-six have passed their forty-fifth birthday. Look at the artillery. All its Colonels have passed fifty, and all its Lieutenant-Colonels fifty-five. The oldest Major is fifty-seven and the youngest forty-five, while fifty-one Captains have passed forty-five and five First Lieutenants have passed fifty. Of the twenty-five infantry Colonels twenty-three are upward of fifty, and the other two are forty-nine. Twenty-one Lieutenant-Colonels and thirteen Majors have passed fifty, while ninety Captains have passed that age and 193 are over forty-five. Among the First Lieutenants of infantry I find thirty-two who are over forty-five, and twenty who are over fifty. If Congress would do something, even to retire from the army the blind, the lame and the halt officers, the efficiency of the military service would be increased and the esprit de corps materially advanced. The establishment of fall maneuvers, provided all officers were required to exercise their proper command, would make plain the absolute necessity for a closer inspection of the regular army and the weeding out of the inefficient."—Washington Correspondent.

"A THREE TIME WINNER."

Has Hanlan Lost His Grip?—Philosophical Train Demanded.

The defeat of "Ned" Hanlan by Teeper at Toronto in August indicated the "end of the glory" of the doughty champion.

He has sustained his record with admirable pluck and success, but the tremendous strain of years of training must certainly some day find its limit.

A propos of this we recall the following interesting reminiscence of aquatic annals:

On a fine, bright day in August, 1871, an excited multitude of 15,000 to 20,000 persons lined the shores of the beautiful Keuebecensis, near St. John, N. B., attracted by a four-oared race between the famous Paris crew of that city and a picked English crew for \$5,000 and the championship of the world. Wallace Ross, the present renowned oarsman, pulled the stroke for the Blue Nose crew, and "Jim" Renforth, champion sculler and swimmer of England, and of the world, was stroke in the English shell. Excitement was at fever heat.

But three hundred yards of the course had been covered when the Englishmen noticed that their rivals were creeping away.

"Give us a dozen, Jim," said the veteran Harry Kelly, ex-champion of England, who was pulling No. 3 oar.

"I can't, boys; I'm done," said Renforth, and with these words he fell forward, an inanimate heap in the boat.

"He has been poisoned by book-makers," was the cry and belief.

Everything that science and skill could suggest for his restoration was tried; but after terrible struggles of agony, the strong man, the flower of the athletes and pride of his countrymen, passed away.

The stomach was analyzed but no sign or trace of poison could be found therein, though general examination showed a very strange condition of the blood and the life-giving and health-preserving organs caused by years of unwise training. While the muscular development was perfect, the heart and kidneys were badly congested.

The whole system was, therefore, in just that state when the most simple departure from ordinary living and exercise was of momentous consequence. His wonderful strength only made his dying paroxysms more dreadful and the fatality more certain.

Hanlan is now in Australia. Beach, champion of that country, is a powerful fellow, who probably understands the liability of athletes to death from over-training, the effect thereof being very serious on the heart, blood and kidneys, as shown by poor Renforth's sudden death.

Within the past three years he has taken particular care of himself, and when training, always reinforces the kidneys and prevents blood congestion in them and the consequent ill-effects on the heart by using Warner's safe cure, the sportsman's universal favorite, and says he "is astonished at the great benefit."

Harry Wyatt, the celebrated English trainer of athletes, who continues himself to be one of the finest specimens of manhood, and one of the most successful of trainers, writes over his own signature to the *English Sporting Life*, September 5th, saying: "I consider Warner's safe cure invaluable for all training purposes and outdoor exercise. I have been in the habit of using it for a long time. I am satisfied that it pulled me through when nothing else would, and it is always a three-time winner."

Beach's and Wyatt's method of training is sound and should be followed by all.

About five hundred thousand cans of French sardines are consumed in this country every year.

A Texas steer picked up Miss Louise Danforth, of St. Louis, on his horns, tossed her over a fence into a yard, and she stood there and cried because one of the ribs of her parasol was broken in the toss.

There are in Arkansas one hundred and eight spring localities, containing four hundred and fifty-nine individual springs, of which five only have been properly analyzed. The number of springs used as resorts is twenty-four.

GOVERNMENT MINTS.

Where the Most of Uncle Sam's Silver Dollars are Made.

Says James P. Kimball, Director of the United States Mint: "The New York assay office is the largest and most important in the United States, and more of the precious metals are handled here every year than at all the other offices combined. Last year this office manufactured into bars \$48,821,567.74 of gold out of a total of \$52,259,703.73, and \$6,611,375.23 of silver out of the total of \$7,571,630.76. The affairs of the office are in perfect shape and condition, notwithstanding the great amount of work done here, but we always expect to find its condition satisfactory, and regard it as the model office of the country. Its business is systematized and is being done by old and tried employes. Changes in the personnel of the office are made as seldom as possible, and never for political reasons. It is the only gold refinery belonging to the Government, and generally large quantities of metal to be refined are sent here from the other offices because the facilities here are so much better.

In answer to the question, why the mother mint should have been placed in Philadelphia instead of in New York, Mr. Kimball said: "The mint was established in Philadelphia when that city was the seat of government, and so has since remained there. I know that there is a strong feeling that it should be removed either to this city or Washington, and Philadelphians are constantly fearing that such a step may be taken. The mint is, at present, inadequate for its purpose; but no large appropriation is asked for fear Congress may say, if it requires so great a sum to put it in condition, why would it not be a good idea to build a new mint somewhere else. At present the steam plant is being renewed at the mint. All we could get for the purpose was \$60,000, though we should have had \$100,000, but the authorities feared to ask too large a sum, because it might start the removal agitation that the Philadelphians dread so much.

"The Philadelphia mint was never intended as a storage place for the precious metals, but we have been compelled to care for large amounts. We have some 50,000,000 of silver dollars at present stored in the vaults at the old post-office building; not having room for it in the mint itself. Of course the expense of guarding this money is considerable and the responsibility very great. We shall be glad when all of this treasure can be shipped to Washington, as it will be when the great silver storing vaults, now being constructed in the Treasury, are completed. These new vaults are calculated to hold 500,000,000 of silver dollars. The most of the silver dollar coinage is done in Philadelphia. Of the 2,600,000 silver dollars coined monthly under the law, 1,700,000 are struck off in Philadelphia, and 900,000 at New Orleans. Very little of this coinage is done at the other mints, and this only in case of emergency.

"Just at present we are not coining the silver dollar at Philadelphia, because of the new steam plant which is being put in, which necessitated the stoppage of the work. There seems to have been an impression in the minds of some that the non-coinage of the dollar was for the purpose of contracting, but it is wholly on account of renewing our machinery, and just as soon as we can get to work again we will make up for lost time; but, while Philadelphia is not at work on the dollars, San Francisco is coining 400,000 of them to help make up the deficiency. The making of the silver dollars keeps us crowded all the time at Philadelphia, but the reason why we don't have more of the coining done at the other branch mints is simply because of the expense of shipping to Washington or other depository after they are made."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.

Gen. H. J. Hunt is in the service at Washington.

A perfect specific—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Two imbecile girls were buried to death at Spencer, O., and murder is suspected.

YOU WANT

A nice holiday present don't fail to call on Feldenhimer, the leading and reliable jeweler of Portland.

Wakele's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best in the cheapest. Wakele & Co., San Francisco.

The bodies of twenty-two victims of the Ve non disaster have been recovered.

"FIRE-PROOF PAPER MAY BE MADE."

Says a scientific exchange: "From a pulp, consisting of one part vegetable fibre, two parts asbestos, one-tenth part borax, and one fifth part alum. It is a pity that such facts as the one following cannot be written, printed or otherwise preserved, upon some sort of indestructible paper. 'My wife suffered seven years and was badly ridden, too,' said W. E. Huestis, of Simpson, Kansas, 'a number of physical (and mental) ailments, which were cured by the Medical Discovery' cured her. All druggists sell this remedy. Everybody ought to keep it. It only needs a trial.

Gen. Alfred I. Mason lives in Philadelphia.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By using my medicine, those cases have been permanently cured, if I should be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 184 Pearl St., New York

Try **GRIMPA** for breakfast.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.

HOME AND FARM.

Whooping cough paroxysms are relieved by breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid. Use with great care.

Celery plants may be nicely kept in a box during winter. It is said, by digging them, after being cleaned, and the ends of the roots trimmed, in a tub or barrel containing a few inches of water, or pack them in a box in wet moss and keep standing upright.

When grain is beaten down by worms just as it is heading it rarely ripens well. But if the heads are completely and the crop bends under increasing weight of the berry, the grain is not so much injured, though it will be more expensive harvesting, and there will be some loss of grain which is not reached by the reaper.

Hot scones are nice for breakfast luncheon. Sift one quart of flour, which you have put half a teaspoonful of soda, and mix with buttermilk till the dough is as stiff as that for rolls made with soda. Roll this dough half an inch thick and bake it on a hot griddle in two large cakes. Jam or marmalade is eaten with them.

One-half cupful sugar, one and one-half pints milk, one-half cupful sugar, large pinch of salt, one tablespoonful lemon rind chopped, one Put rice, washed and picked, sugar, salt and milk in quart pudding-pan; bake in moderate oven two hours, stirring frequently. Put one and a quarter hours, then permit it to finish cooking with light colored crust, disturbing it no more. Eat cold with cream.

One making of glass is said to have been taught the Egyptians by Hermes. Pity credits its discovery to Syria. It was in use among the Romans in the time of Tibullus, and excavations at Pompeii show that windows were formed of it prior to A. D. 70. It is said to have been introduced into England by Benedict Biscop, Abbot of Wearmouth, in A. D. 676.

BOSTON IN LUCK.

At the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery in New Orleans, Oct. 11, three of the big prizes were captured by Boston men. Mr. Israel Glasburg, who held one-tenth of ticket numbered 133418, drew one-tenth of the capital prize of \$150,000. Mr. Glasburg is a young man, nineteen years of age, and lives with his father at 57 Salem street, in quarters that betray a life of hardship and moderate if not extreme poverty. He is a Russian Jew, a peddler by trade, and has only been in this country a few years. To few men, therefore, could the smile of fortune have been more welcome. The morning the lucky numbers were published, Mr. Glasburg looked on, as he thought carefully over, but failed to discover that his ticket bore the lucky number of all. When his friend Mr. Finberg congratulated him later in the day he naturally thought he was joking, and it was no easy matter to convince him of his good luck. However, the pleasant truth sooner or later dawned upon him, and if he should ever doubt it again, all he will have to do will be to visit the Blagstone and Fourth National Banks, where he will find that last week he deposited in them \$7,000 and \$6,000 respectively. The remaining \$2,000 the grateful son presented his father. Little else than Glasburg's good fortune has been talked of in the neighborhood of 8 Salem street since the drawing. Mr. John B. Sullivan and another Bostonian each hold a tenth of ticket 58,450 which drew a capital prize, the amount of \$100,000. Mr. Sullivan is a poor man, perhaps, thirty-five years old, who during the past few years has been without any permanent employment, though during the most of his life he was a more or less successful junk dealer. He has been a staunch believer in the lottery and has found it a profitable investment before. The other gentleman, whose name we are not at liberty to publish, is the cashier of one of the largest and wealthiest companies in the United States. He has drawn prizes before though none were so large as the last. He expressed himself as greatly satisfied with his experience and considered the Louisiana State Lottery Company as one of the fairest and most honest financial organizations in the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One person is drowned for every 329 killed on land, according to statistics.

The 175 grandchildren of a noted Utah apostle of polygamy are all under twenty-nine years of age, says the *Pueblo* (Nev.) Record.

"That tree yonder has been standing over two hundred years," said the guide, pointing at one of the kings of the forest. "I should think it would be awful tired," replied a Boston girl.

"Puck for the house fly," says Prof. Proctor, "epidemics would carry off a million people per year. Think of it, a million people per year, think of it, annihilating the winged household pest that sticks to you so affectionately!"

In constructing a locomotive for the Ratogah railroad of Chili, the Baldwin Locomotive Works has placed the frames outside the driving wheels and so gained a firebox width of thirty-two inches in a thirty-inch gauge.

"Yes," said the High Street woman to her neighbor, "we have had depressing times in our family. Johnny was taken with asterion of the diaphragm, then information set in and went to his brain. It nearly killed him, but he managed to pull through."

"Gnest (at summer hotel)—"Who is that distinguished-looking young man nipping diaphragm?" Proprietor. "That is Mr. Emerson Tracy Bancroft, who delivered the magnificent oration on 'The Ideality of Life' at Yalesmouth commencement."—*Burlington Free Press*.

"SUCCESS OF THE DAY."

The Cult of Wealth and How It Demoralizes Human Nature.

To succeed in life is to get rich. That is the all but universal understanding of the term "success." To this the lives of most of us are devotedly devoted, and if we do not fail it matters nothing to our generation what soils and stains we have contracted on the way, how base and mean and narrow our practices have made us, how densely ignorant we may be of every thing worth knowing, how dead our hearts may be to generous emotions. So we be rich, all else passes for trifles, and a dull, stupid, low-minded and groveling age welcomes our congenial qualities and defects.

How precious should this gift of riches be, when we consider the extent of the degradation to which the pursuit of it subjects us! Candor and truth, justice and equity, self-respect and faithfulness, all the qualities which go to make honorable manhood, in short, must be sunk out of sight, done violence to, or perhaps even surrendered altogether, in order to attain the desired end. Putting on the armor of selfishness, we address ourselves to a career which gradually extinguishes the desire for any thing better, and of which the most that can be said is that it prepares us in some way for the illusions which crown it. But what a reason for existence, what a motive for action, what an incentive to energy, this cult of wealth is, to figure, at the close of the nineteenth century, as the very best that the cream and flower of the human race can attain to.—George Frederic, in *Milwaukee*.

The name of a village in Wales containing seventy-two letters and twenty-two syllables is Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogochwgogoch, and its meaning is literally: "St. Mary's white hazel pool, near the turning pool, near the whirlpool, very near the pool of Llanfair, resting on the rock of Gogoch." It must require an envelope of heroic size to carry the inscription.

A Chicago man is the inventor of a wire chain in which the wire is bent so as to form the link that gives it the full strength of the iron. It is claimed to be four times stronger than the welded chain, and can be used for hammers, tugs, well ropes, pickering ropes, etc.

HEAL'S PULMONARY BALM.

Relieves Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles.

It is a specific for all the above named ailments, and is a most valuable remedy for all who are afflicted with any of them. It is sold by all druggists.

ELLY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM.

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

Try the Cure **HAY-FEVER**

A bottle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. Not recommended for the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the fraudulent. It is low in cost, and weight, and is the most reliable in the market.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WALL STREET, N. Y.

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For Women's Weakness and Disease.

It is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is sold by all druggists.

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